

Indiana State Sentinel.

WEEKLY EDITION.

INDIANAPOLIS, SEPT. 13, 1845.

Political Mysteries of Indianapolis.

CHAPTER VIII.

We propose to give a hasty sketch of the political history of the leading members of the Old Union, misnamed Democratic. Of these the most prominent and talented may be found in the "Morrison family," which has occupied a relation to our party very similar to that so long held by the Morris to the Whig party—a sort of *Royal Family*, in either case. We begin with "the biggest toad in the puddle."

JAMES MORRISON, now President of the State Bank. Mr. Morrison is by birth a Scotchman, by profession a lawyer, by nature an aristocrat, and by accident a nominal Democrat. He is a man of talents—no doubt about that—and learned in the law. He is no politician. He could not be a politician if he tried ever so hard. He has no sympathy with the great mass of the people. He rather despises them than otherwise, and consequently has no shadow of popularity. In this matter he cannot play the hypocrite sufficiently well to act the demagogue successfully. His disgust of the "common herd" is so intense, that he will stick out in spite himself. Socially, Mr. Morrison (James) is regarded as "highly respectable," and justly so. Self-esteem, and love of approbation, if not a large development of the moral faculties, impels him to that kind of "walk and conversation" which never fails to secure public respect, and which even the occasional ebullitions of an irascible temperament will not forfeit.

We speak of these personal qualities of Mr. Morrison, especially of the agreeable ones, because we see that some of the newspapers confound James and A. F. Morrison together, which is a great mistake. Though brothers, they are as different as chalk and cheese, in almost every respect. Though the elements of their composition may be the same, there is a vast difference in the proportions thereof; and, as in chemistry, so in human nature, the product varies according to the proportionate sum of the elements. But to proceed.

James Morrison was originally an anti-Democrat of the bitterest kind, and, as an anti-Jackson man, was first elected to office, as Secretary of State, in 1824, for the term of four years. Judge Wick, now member of Congress from this District, was then his competitor, and the vote of the Legislature stood, for Morrison 40, for Wick 34.

During his term of service as Secretary of State, Mr. Morrison is supposed to have changed his original political principles for those of the Democratic party. But if any further evidence of the change exists, or ever has existed, more than his permitting himself to be nominally classed as a Democrat, we have yet to see or hear of it. The immediate evidence of his conversion certainly could not have been very strong, as is evinced by the fact, that when he became a candidate for re-election as Secretary in 1828, the Democratic members had not confidence enough in him; he was forced to vote for him, and so much doubt as to *against* him, for an avowed Whig. This is probably the result of the election, which was as follows: For William Sheets 71, for J. Morrison 29, scattered 5.

The next important office held by Mr. Morris was that of Secretary to that memorable convulsive Board of Internal Improvement, in 1835, 1836, 1837, 1838 and 1839. This was a fat job—about 10 months official work in the year at a salary of a thousand dollars annually; besides the friendship, large slices of the official patronage, of Gov. No easily secured by going the whole hog for the "tem." Very few Democrats had a chance for a *lick* as that at the public place!

While holding this profitable office, Mr. Morris was appointed, by the Governor, to fill the vacancy on the bench of the Circuit Court, occasioned by resignation of Judge Wick. And he held both offices of Secretary to the Board, and Judge of Circuit Court, till public opinion forced him reluctantly to resign the former.

At this time, Judge Morrison's politics were not usually doubtful. There seems to be no doubt so far as we can learn, that he was certainly open to the Independent Treasury, even if he was not favor of a National Bank. On the 23d February 18 Mr. Morrison delivered an oration in this city, which is said to have *spun* *horribly* towards Whiggery. The speech never was published, and never will for which we are very sorry, as we should like to publish a few extracts.

Mr. Morrison's position still remained very doubtful up to 1840. During the eventful canvass of that year, he refused to permit democratic speeches to be made in Court Houses over which he had control, a evinced hostility to the democratic party in other ways. Common fame, indeed, goes so far as to say that he voted against the democratic candidate for President; or, at least, did not vote for him; and though common fame sometimes tells very great lies, we think, from all the evidence we have been able to gather, it tells the truth in this instance.

Judge Morrison resigned his judgeship, we think, in 1842, and soon, in company with his brother, A. F., became a candidate for Congress. They each continued to electioneer for the nomination up to the Marion County Convention of April, 1843, and it is a fact within our own knowledge, that A. F. claimed the advantage over his brother James, on the score of popularity, saying that James was so exceedingly deficient in that quality, that he could do nothing with the people on the stump. Nevertheless, in the convention, A. F., finding there was no chance for himself, generously made over his friends to James, and the latter obtained the vote of Marion county as its first choice for the nomination in the coming District Convention. At that time, James's opinion relative to the Public Lands Proceeds was generally questioned, and it was supposed that he favored Mr. Clay's views on the subject. For this reason, he was called on by the county convention, after he had received its vote of first choice, to *defuse* his position. His attempt to do this, was any thing but creditable to himself or satisfactory to the democracy; and if he had not previously obtained the vote of the convention, he would not have got it at all. It is true, he said he was then opposed to Mr. Clay's views, but he was unable to give the reasons why, notwithstanding the question had been before the people for so many years. He promised, however, if he should receive the nomination of the district convention, that he would investigate the subject and prepare himself to speak to the people about it. Many were surprised that so good a lawyer as Mr. M. should have been taken so much *back* on the subject, thinking that he had the ability to make something like a good speech on either side. But we thought they did not give him credit enough for his conscientiousness. We supposed he had fortified his mind by arguments in favor of Mr. Clay's side of the question, and that he was too honorable to attempt to argue against those convictions, until an examination of democratic objections had satisfied him fully of his error, if, in truth, he was in error.

But Mr. Morrison was saved the trouble of preparing himself to make speeches on the distribution scheme, or any other question. He did not obtain the nomination.

In the winter of '43-'44, Mr. Morrison was a candidate for the Presidency of the State Bank, and was elected. There were many democratic members of the Legislature, who doubted the propriety of electing a professed democrat to such an office, and this happened to be quite a fortunate case of feeling for Mr. M., because the same men supposed there was not much danger of effecting any particular change in his ideas or opinions, by putting him at the head of an institution which in its nature is anti-democratic theoretically and practically. And we are free to say, that so far as the Bank is concerned, it would have been hard to find a man better qualified by nature to direct and guide its powerful machinery. He will wield this power with an eye single to the profit of the Bank. We have no idea that he will think of anything else. If by such a course the people are apparently indirectly benefited, very well; but Mr. M. would laugh—no, he never laughs—he would smile at the *agrarian* notion of looking to the interest of the people as the *prime* object. He never will be caught uttering any such *loose* thought, as that the Bank was made for the people, instead of the people for the Bank. This is so well understood here, that no surprise was felt, when Mr. Morrison last winter proposed to extend to the Bank the right of issuing small notes, to the extent of a million of dollars, as a permanent privilege during the life of its charter. As in this, so we will venture to say in every instance, Mr. M. will be on the side of the Bank, and in favor of maintaining, and as far as possible, extending its privileges, in every way.

Since the commencement of his Bank Presidency, Mr. Morrison has had little if any open participation in politics. We do not recollect either to have seen or heard of him during the late Presidential canvass. We are quite sure he never made a speech in favor of the Democratic candidate; we do not know that he ever attended any of the numerous political gatherings; and we doubt if he spent an hour or a *flip* in any way to promote the success of the party. This attitude, however, is not very remarkable when compared with Mr. M.'s past position; for he always was a *passive* rather than an *active* politician. He was quite willing for others to do the work, and equally willing to take a lion's share of the *spoils*, for quietly suffering his name to be reckoned on the list of Democrats.

Mr. Morrison is now mentioned as a candidate for the U. S. Senate, and we suppose that he would be willing to exchange his Bank Presidency, powerful as it is, to be promoted to the Senatorial body. But we fear he would carry to the Senate a little too much of his *bankish* to suit the views of the rank and file of our party, and therefore we hope he will be permitted to stay where he is, and remain in the enjoyment of the most lucrative office in the State. The Bank Presidency he can keep, probably as long as he desires. The Whigs will never try to turn him out, for they know he is "not democratic enough to hurt him," while, for some time there will be Bank Democrats enough also, to help the Whigs keep him where

he is.

But as there are hypocrites in religion, so are there emagogues in politics. The worst profess to be such virtue and integrity as the best, and it is not easy always to decide justly as to the comparative alidity of such professions. When they conflict with other, the safest and surest test of the sincerity and integrity of either, is to be found in their *actions*, and in the motives *impelling* those acts, so far as the latter can be proved or inferred by actions or by other attending circumstances.

History and experience have taught us that politicians are divided into two grand classes: the one marked for a love of principle, the other for a love of power. Nevertheless, probably but few could be found, of either class, not partaking in some degree of the attributes of the other. The most heart-seeker for power and place, would perhaps not be totally destitute of a belief in the correctness of the principles of his party; to some extent, as, for example, Sir Walter Scott somewhere observed, to be a successful hypocrite in religion, one must be at least a partial believer. So, on the other hand, in of undoubted principle may lust for power on account of a *mixed* purpose of securing its benefits to himself as well as to others. It would therefore be hard to draw the dividing line between the two classes alluded to, though as regarded on either extreme, the distinction is plain and palpable.

REMARKABLE DURATION OF VEGETABLE LIFE.—We extract from the London Morning Chronicle of the 30th ult., the following almost incredible account of a successful experiment in growing peas from seed found in an Egyptian sarcophagus:

Sir Gardner Wilkinson brought to England a mummy and vase, which had been in an Egyptian sarcophagus for 2,844 years. They were forwarded to the British Museum, and, on examining the vase, which was supposed to have contained valuable relics, only a few grains of wheat, vetches, and peas, were discovered, with a large quantity of dust, supposed to have been the decomposition of similar substances. Three of the peas were presented by T. J. Pettigrew, Esq., to Mr. W. Grimsdon, of the Herbarium, Highbury; but it was not till last year that Mr. Grimsdon resolved to ascertain whether they still retained the powers of vegetation; and in the month of June he accordingly planted them in a compost, resembling as nearly as possible the alluvial soil of the Nile, and placed them in a forcing-frame; and in a short time he was most agreeably surprised to find them sprouting, and they ultimately produced nineteen pods, from which fifty-five peas were preserved. Part of these were this year planted on the 23d April, and the rest on the 4th June, but in the open air, though with a similar compost; and the plants, which were of a most luxuriant growth, full of pods as well as blossoms; the latter were light green, striped, of a bell shape, but, contrary to the British pea, producing the pod from the centre; the pod, in shape, resembles the scymetar, or narrow-fan pea. There is no doubt that they are fit for table, but they have not yet been tried; when they shall have been, Mr. Grimsdon intends to select a portion, and forward them for the acceptance of her Majesty.

HERE'S A CHANCE.—The following advertisement, under the head of "wife wanted," is in the *Lancashire News*:

"Any Gal what's got a bed, calico dress, coffee pot and skillet, knows how to make a hunting shirt, and knows how to nurse children, can have any service till death parts both of us."

A man, named Hoffman, drowned himself in the Ohio Canal, on Thursday, the 6th ult., in consequence of his wife's tongue giving him no peace at home. This, one of our exchanges calls "Cuddled to death." The doctor's wife knows a thing or two, may be!

SUSPICIOUS COLOR.—The herons of Parkersburg, Va., who recently invaded Ohio, and captured three citizens, have again entered that State, and seized an individual that they suspected to be a colored slave, though he protested he was a white man. On examination, their prisoner proved to be *Ex-Governor Curwin*, of Ohio.

The Railroad, we understand, now completed as far as Edinburgh, twelve miles from this place. The length of the road now finished and in use, is about 31 miles. The route from Edinburgh to Indianapolis, a distance of about 200 miles, is all under contract, we believe, and the prospect for its completion in the course of two years, fair.—*Columbus Gazette*.

Gullibility.

It is evident that the success of intriguing politicians depends upon the gullibility of the community. This gullibility however is confined to no particular class of the people. There are gulls in every circle of society—in every sect—in every party and in every profession. The truth is that all mankind are the fools of one another—and the fools of themselves. The learned deceive the ignorant—the ignorant deceive the learned; men are deceived by women and women by men—and they are all deceived by their own hearts. Intriguers and impostors while they are pursuing plans of successful intrigue and imposition upon a certain class of the community are generally, at the same time, themselves the dupes of other deceivers. It is the general opinion that the common people as they are called, are the only class who are gullible in proportion to their ignorance—but ignorance is not a mere deficiency of literary attainments—and wisdom is not necessarily connected with refinement. The common rustic who talks only in money-babies, and who could not understand the language which is ordinarily used by our male and female boarding school misses, has frequently more sound worldly wisdom than the majority of graduates when they take their second degree. While it is allowed that men are liable to imposition just in proportion to their ignorance, we must be careful not to confound ignorance of particular things with general ignorance—the knowledge of particular things with general knowledge. Ignorance of literature or of science does not imply a deficiency of general and liberal knowledge; and there is probably many a wise man among our citizens who has read neither Milton or Shakespeare, and who is very imperfect in his English grammar. A man may be illiterate without being an ignoramus—and an ignoramus, may in certain respects, be quite a literary scholar. Gullibility therefore is most abundant among those classes who have the least general knowledge of the ways of the world and the most bigotry and prejudice. Hence it is not peculiar to any class of the community, but it is the misfortune of the narrow-minded both among the learned and the illiterate. The only remedy for this evil which is so prevalent in every community, must be afforded by self knowledge and the knowledge of mankind.

It is difficult for even the most intelligent to form a perfectly true appreciation of the motives which govern the conduct of politicians; and equally difficult, without a knowledge of those governing motives, to judge clearly of the propriety or impropriety of that conduct, and the end to which it tends.

All men are more or less fallible; all, to some extent selfish; none, too honest. Politicians are not exempt from these infirmities of human nature; even the best of them have a full share thereof. We speak of course; because, at all times, some of the best and purest men in the world have been politicians, in the best sense of the word; men whose chief end and object, pursued in the face of many obstacles with a steadiness and zeal equal to the constancy of the most faithful devotee of religion, has been and is, in time past and present, to attain for the secure to the mass of mankind everywhere, the blessings of equal freedom and the largest amount of happiness it is possible for human beings to attain and enjoy.

But as there are hypocrites in religion, so are there emagogues in politics. The worst profess to be such virtue and integrity as the best, and it is not easy always to decide justly as to the comparative alidity of such professions. When they conflict with other, the safest and surest test of the sincerity and integrity of either, is to be found in their *actions*, and in the motives *impelling* those acts, so far as the latter can be proved or inferred by actions or by other attending circumstances.

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Illinois.

Things seem to be getting badly out of joint in Illinois, as we learn by the papers. The causes of difficulty are thus concisely summed up by the N. Y. News.

One of the chief elements of improved confidence in the stock market has been the prospect of some settlement of the affairs of the delinquent States, more particularly Illinois, which has made so great a stride towards a recovery of her credit. There is now reason to fear that all that has been done will be lost. Michael Ryan, Esq., and Col. Oakley, it will be remembered, representing the Democratic party of Illinois, seized upon the only plan by which Illinois could redeem its honor and preserve the fruits of its expense hitherto incurred. That was, to procure from the bond holders the means of completing a canal which is amply able to pay them for their whole debt when completed. This the bond holders refused, unless the people of Illinois pay a tax to meet part of their annual interest. This the latter agreed to do, and the canal should be completed in a specified time at a cost of \$1,000,000. The work has gone on at the hands of trustees, whose first movement has been to vote themselves \$5,000 per annum each, propose a bill for the expense of their unauthorized visits to Europe, demand a commission upon their whole loan, appoint an engineer at a salary of \$3,000 to conduct the work for them, and then re-instate, on the whole canal, all the same men who rioted in the profuse expenditures of former years. The next movement was to suspend the Michigan lake section of the work, in order to induce Congress to appropriate \$1,500,000 more to make a deep cut for a ship canal. The whole affair has, justly, created deep excitement in Illinois. It has gone so far as to jeopardize the payment of the tax, and in so doing to diminish all hope of any ultimate redemption of the Western Stocks. Another feature in the affairs of Illinois is the formation of a combination under Thomas Hart, the ex-President of that old sink of iniquity the State Bank, and a relative of the Governor, to resuscitate that old "promise-me." We have repeatedly, within a year notified the Illinois citizens, that Barrett, Mather, and the rest, are at work in the interests of that old corrupt concern.

Gen. Gaines.

We should judge from what we see in the Washington papers that Gen. Gaines has acted more like a child than a General. It appears that he actually called upon the Governor of Louisiana for troops without an order from Washington. The Union in referring to this matter says:

"The fact is, that Gen. G. has acted without orders; and, be his motives as pure as they may, they cannot exempt him from the censure of the Executive. The command of the 'army of observation' was given to Gen. Taylor, and Gen. Gaines ought never to have meddled with his command."

RECEIPTS OF THE POST OFFICE.—We find in the Washington Union, the following list of the receipts under the former and present Post Office laws. The receipts of these post offices are here variously stated—some the average per week, and others for the whole month of July. In every case, they fall short of the receipts of the former law, but in various proportions:

The aggregate is \$10,139, against \$17,395, which shows a reduction of about 40 per cent in the whole, which gives a diminution for the year of about \$2,000,000. This is a very satisfactory result, and with the new arrangements for transport that will gradually result from the new system, it is highly probable that the department may yield a revenue.

FOR THE REFLECTING.—The Detroit Free Press publishes the following for those who think:

One specie dollar privileges the bankers to issue three paper ones.

The people have to conduct business on the principle of "cash on delivery."

Bankers can suspend or break with full pockets, and laugh creditors to scorn.

The people, for the same act, would be put upon a rack, or their bodies confined in a dungeon.

Bankers are privileged to draw interest on what they owe.

The people are forced to pay interest, under the same circumstances.

Bankers are empowered to issue a currency of debts, instead of the constitutional one of gold and silver.

The people are prohibited from circulating individual notes as a currency.

Now, to draw no further contrast, we ask if this spectacle is not humiliating!

The Michigan Argus, a democratic paper, expressed its determination to "denounce any legislature, controlled by whatever political party it may be, that shall charter a bank within the limits of that State, without incorporating in it, to the fullest extent, both of these safeguards"—"individual liability and State's prison's penalty." In relation to this determination of the Argus, the Watch-Tower says:

"We plant our standard a little higher up than the Argus does. We shall not fail to denounce any legislature, controlled by whatever political party it may be, that shall charter a bank within the limits of that State, without incorporating in it, to the fullest extent, both of these safeguards"—"individual liability and State's prison's penalty." In relation to this determination of the Argus, the Watch-Tower says:

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AN INDEPENDENT SOUTHERN REPRESENTATIVE.—Felix G. McConnell, who ran against the regular Democratic candidate in the seventh Congressional district, Alabama, has been elected. McConnell is very much of a hard case, and his conduct was very severely censured while in Congress by his political opponents. It is said he told his late constituents, that he was "a plain, flat-footed, venison-backed, unsophisticated locofoco"—and that "if they did not choose to re-elect him, because he took his glass of grog like an independent citizen, they might go to hell, and he would go to making harness; and that he didn't care a cent, only that he didn't like to let his work out of Congress by the intriguing of your moonshine-fetted nominating convention." There is a prospect in the next Congress of some "rich scenes," the name given to disgraceful exhibitions of vulgarity and profanity.

ANTI-MARTIALISM.—The lovers in Florida have been driven into annexation in the most hurried manner. The laws forbid under severe penalties, the marrying of persons without a licence obtained from the Clerk of the County Court of the County where the marriage is to take place, and during the session of the Legislature, which had just closed, a law was passed to abolish all these Courts after the 1st of October, without appointing another officer to grant marriage licenses. The consequence will be, that all single persons at that time, must wait for the action of a future Legislature, before they can consummate. Such an oversight, particularly in a youthful State, is unpardonable. The girls should call a mass meeting and compel the Governor to call an extra session.

ANGER FROM MATCHES.—The Methodist meeting house in Saxonyville, says the Eastern Argus, narrowly escaped conflagration recently, in consequence of the falling of a bunch of matches from the shelf to the floor, by the jarring of a carpenter's hammer. Matches have always been kept in metal or earthen safes. Many of our supposed incendiary fires may arise from the careless use of matches.

AUGUST ELECTION, 1845.

Complete Returns.

Senators.			
Counties.	Names.	1844.	1845.
Allen, A. W. & H. W.	Wm. Rockhill,	1	0
Bartholomew & J. H.	H. H. Barbour,	1	0
Boone, H. & T.	W. W. Connor,	1	0
Brown & M.	Wm. Berry,	0	1
Cass, M. & W.	W. M. Keyburn,	0	1
Clark, C. & K.	W. C. Keas,	1	0
Carroll & Clinton,	A. Major,	1	0
Crawford & O.	H. Miller,	1	0
Davies & M.	E. Chapman,	1	0
Dearborn,	Geo. P. Buell,	1	0
Decatur,	Jas. Morgan,	1	0
Elkhart, &c.,	J. Cuyper,	1	0
Fayette & Union,	J. Levison,	1	0
Franklin,	C. S. Davis,	0	1
Grant & D.	C. V. Jones,	1	0
Gibson, P. & D.	Geo. Berry,	1	0
Hendricks,	— Winchell,	1	0
Harrison,	B. B. Edmonston,	1	0
Henry,	H. Hendrick,	1	0
Hancock & M.	J. Zeno,	0	1
Jackson,	E. Murphy,	1	0
Jefferson,	A. Jackson,	1	0
Knox,	E. D. English,	1	0
Lawrence,	F. Hardin,	1	0
Laporte & P. & L.	S. Gannon,	0	1
Marion,	A. Ellis,	0	1
Morgan,	H. Hamer,	0	1
Montgomery,	T. W. Chapman,	1	0
Noble, A. & W.	T. J. Todd,	0	1
Owen & Greene,	P. M. Parks,	1	0
Parke,	F. Moore,	0	1
Putnam,	D. B. Herriman,	1	0
Rush,	A. F. Allison,	0	1
Ripley,	Joe Lane,	1	0
Rush,	W. G. Coffin,	0	1
Shelby,	D. A. Hamrick,	1	0
Switzerland,	Jesse Morgan,	0	1
Tippecanoe,	H. J. Bowers,	0	1
Vermilion,	R. H. Wood,	1	0
Wayne,	C. A. Hundy,	1	0
Washington,	D. Henry,	1	0
Wayne,	St. Joseph, M. T. W.	0	1
Washington,	G. S. Orth,	0	1
Wayne,	S. Chenoweth,	0	1
Washington,	R. C. U. U.	0	1
Wayne,	D. Montgomery,	0	1
Washington,	M. J. Howell,	0	1
Wayne,	A. M. Bradbury,	0	2
Washington,	D. P. Holloway,	1	0
Washington,	E. D. Logan,	1	0
		25	25
Representatives.			
Adams & Jay,	S. S. Mickle,	1	0
Allen,	C. B. Barker,	0	1
Blackford, H. & W.	R. B. Turner,	1	0
Benton,	Wm. Conner,	1	0
Bartholomew,	Ephraim Arnold,	1	0
Boone,	H. G. Hazeltine,	1	0
Benton,	Canary T. Bedford,	1	0
Cass,	C. Tabor,	0	1
Cass,	F. B. Yocom,	1	0
Clinton,	W. Seawright,	1	0
Clark,	C. S. Smoot,	2	0
Crawford,	D. A. McRae,	1	0
Delaware,	J. Tomlinson,	0	1
Dubois,	J. Donnell,	1	0
DeKalb & S.	C. Powers,	1	0
Dearborn,	W. Lamm,	3	0
Davies & M.	R. A. Clements,	1	0
Decatur,	W. J. Robinson,	0	1
Elkhart,	S. T. Clymer,	1	0
Fayette,	M. Meeker,	0	2
Franklin,	E. D. Cruikshank,	2	0
Fulton & M.	A. W. Smith,	0	1
Fountain,	John Jones,	1	0
Fountain,	H. S. Scott,	0	1
Floyd,	John Bonan,	1	0
Grant,	— Morrow,	1	0
Greene,	L. H. Rousseau,	0	1
Gibson,	S. Hall,	1	0
Harrison,	W. A. Porter,	0	2
Hamilton,	R. Kimberlin,	0	1
Hendricks,	J. S. Harvey,	0	1
Henry,	M. S. Cameron,	0	2
Hancock,	S. Coffin,	1	0
Hancock,	— Henry,	1	0
Jefferson,	John Chambers,	0	3
Jackson,	Thos. Wise,	0	3
Jennings,	M. Stapp,	1	0
Jennings,	S. P. Mooney,	1	0
Jennings,	Allen Hill,	0	1
Knox,	Daniel Webb,	1	0
Knox,	R. Rippey,	0	1
Laporte,	R. N. Canran,	0	1
Lawrence,	J. S. Carter,	0	2
Lake & Porter,	A. L. Osborn,	0	1
Laporte & P. & L.	G. W. Carr,	1	0
Laporte & P. & L.	John Edwards,	1	0
Laporte & P. & L.	A. McDonald,	1	0
Laporte & P. & L.	T. S. Wilson,	1	0
Laporte & P. & L.	Evans Ellis,	1	0
Laporte & P. & L.	J. B. Lowe,	1	0
Marion,	Samuel Herron,	0	1
Montgomery,	H. T. Snook,	1	3
Marion & W.	John Nelson,	1	0
Morgan,	B. Henton,	1	0
Montgomery,	A. C. Conner,	0	1
Marion,	N. B. Webber,	0	2
Marion,	N. E. R. Wilson,	0	2
Owen,	Joel Vanaveer,	1	0
Orange,	G. Moore,	1	0
Parke,	W. R. Nofsinger,	0	2
Putnam,	Jas. Kerr,	0	2
Ripley,	Henry Seecrest,	0	3
Ripley,	J. B. Brumfield,	0	1
Ripley,	— Logan,	1	0
Ripley,	J. C. Endcott,	1	0
Ripley,	G. B. Thompson,	0	1
Ripley,	R. Ford,	0	1
Ripley,	W. Blackwell,	0	1
Ripley,	Jas. Hinchman,	0	2
Ripley,	R. S. Cox,	0	2
Sullivan,	J. H. Wilson,	1	0
Switzerland,	Silas Osborn,	1	0
Switzerland,	Sam. Davis,	1	0
Switzerland,	E. Burns,	0	1
Switzerland,	T. S. Standfield,	0	1
Switzerland,	W. Huff,	0	1
Switzerland,	— Smith,	1	0
Switzerland,	C. T. Jackson,	0	1
Tippecanoe,	D. Layman,	0	3
Tippecanoe,	S. McCormack,	0	3
Tippecanoe,	— Watt,	0	1
Tippecanoe,	— Ruby,	0	1
Tippecanoe,	T. Dowling,	0	1
Tippecanoe,	G. F. Cookerly,	0	1
Vermilion,	W. P. Dole,	1	0
Vermilion,	C. Baker,	1	0
Vermilion,	G. W. Julian,	1	0
Wayne,	J. Lewis,	0	3
Wayne,	W. Legg,	0	3
Washington,	W. Shanks,	2	0
Washington,	H. C. Monroe,	0	2
Washington,	— Hall,	0	1
Washington,	J. Fuller,	1	0